Trial of President Andrew Johnson for High Crimes and Misdemeanors

Continuation of Mr. Blyigham's Argument.

Excitement Over Mr. Fessenden's Pefection.

Abortive Lifforts to Talk the Senator Over.

CONSTERNATION OF THE RADICALS.

BTRONG PROSPECTS FOR ACQUITTAL.

inuation of Manager Blugham's Closing gument—More Revelations About Segator wondon's Defection—Excitement Among Radicals—The Rebellious Senator In-

unlike those of the President's lead-heel in not being systematized and for the last time those favorite words of his e pronounced with such terrible emphasis,

radical ranks has been the absorbing theme of versation in every circle here to-day. The facts graphed you last night concerning it were not ally known until this morning, and so sudas radicals, in order to satisfy their own minds ent, it is said, their worst fears were Senator Fessenden acknowledged he preparing a legal argument to systain his vote

His defection, therefore, will have

would be appealed to to vote. As a man of honor he would then resign his position as President protein, and being then a mere Senotor, without the right to succeed to the acting Presidency, would cast his vote in favor of conviction. There being no President protein, of the Senate, under the law the duties of acting President would devoive upon Speaker Colfax, who would accordingly be designated to succeed Johnson. But this programme would be almost equally distasteful to many of the Senators who do not want Colfax any more than Wade, and it is not likely, therefore, that Fessenden or Trumbull would have anything to do with it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Thirty-first Day.
UNITED STATES SERATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1868.

The Senate was called to order Senator moved that the members of the National Association be admitted to places in the control of the National Association by Senator Morrill, which is a question by Senator Morrill, when the national admitted to place in the national senator Morrill, when the national senator Morrill, which we senator Morrill, when the national senator Morrill, when the national senator Morrill, when the national senator Morrill, which we senator Morrill, which we senator Morrill senator Morrill senator Morrill sena

he chair was vacated for the Chief Justice.

At the assembling of the court Mr. Bingham arose and said he would do injustice to the Senate if he

the with the Tree, incorrect, he who have been presented to the processor of the control of the

puts an end to all such quibbling. The office and the person who fills it alike are under the protection of the law and beyond the reach of the fixecutive, except as limited and directed by the law. No man can gainsay that. Mr. Bingham referred to the Tenure of Office act, and continued:—There is a law so plain that no man can misunderstand it. There is a plain, clear, distinct provision in the law that in such case and no other—to wit, during the recess, and for reasons—the President may suspend from office any person theretofore, or who may thereafter be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is admitted that the Secretary of War and every other officer appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate hold their appointment within the provisions of the body of the act; and being within the provisions of the body of the act; and being within the provisions of the body of the act from removing them, as he is authorized by the act of 1738 to make removals. There is no escape from the provisions of the law. What next? It is attempted to be said here that from the body of this act the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln were exempted. Who, pray, says that? I have just read to you the words of Mr. Webster that exceptions, unless clearly expressed in the law, are never to be implied unless a positive necessity exists for that application. That is a sound rule of construction. Who says that the heads of departments appointed by Mr. Lincoln are by the provision excepted from the body of this act. Why, the gentleman, in the absence of any further reason, undertook to quote a speech of my-learned and accomplished friend, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, forgetting this one line of that speech declares expressly, or by necessary intendment, that the existing Secretaries and heads of departments were within the operations of the law. He says:—If a Secretary would not withdraw and resign on the politest suggestion from the new President, he would consent to his removal. What they don't mean t

Was not excepted from its province by the process
Treasury, Ar. McQuisch, recting the eighth section
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your judgment. Now, Senators, I ask you another question, and that is this:—How does the President's statement that it was to compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts that he suspended him comport with the pretence of his answer that his only purpose was to have the Supreme Court pass upon the constitutionality of the law? Tender regard, this, for the constitution. That his only purpose in breaking the law, the validity and the obligation of which in the most formal and solemn manner he had recognized, availing himself of its express grant to suspend the head of a department from the functions of his office and to appoint temporarily a successor; and reporting the fact to the Senate, he now comes with his answer and says that his only purpose was that he might test the validity of the law in the Supreme Court. Surely the President felt a very tender regard for the constitution if that was his sole purpose. How comes it that the President did not institute the proceedings? The Senate will answer that question when they come to pass upon the defence which the President has incorporated in his plea. I think if the venerable Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) were to respond here now to that inquiry, full of learning as he is full of years, he would answer that it was because it was impossible that the President could have instituted the proceedings. Mr. Chief Justice, it is well known to every jurist of the country, as the question stands and as the President left it, that there is no colorable excuse under the constitution and laws of this country to say that he would institute proceedings. If he had not instituted proceedings then, I ask again, why insult the people by mocking them with this bold political assertion that his only purpose in doing the act was to institute a proceeding in his own mode in the Supreme Court of the United States to test the validity of the people's laws? Senators, it is only another Illustration, surrounded as the President in the surrounded as the President in the surrounded as t test the validity of the people's laws? Senators, it is only another illustration, surrounded as the President is by those learned in the law, and I cast no reproach on them in saying it—it was their duty to defend him. It was their duty to bring to his defence all their experience, and all their learning, "and all these great powers of intellect with which it had pleased Providence to endow them;" but it would another evidence of what I said be that notwithstanding the learning and ingern his accomplished defenders, truth is at last savinger than falsehood. When he comes before this Senate and says that his purpose in violating your laws was that he might test the validity of the statute in the Supreme Court of the United States, when he knew he had no power under the constitution and laws to raise the questions.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Fifty-second Anniversary and Annual Meeting of the New York Sunday School Mis Union-Interesting Exercises and Gratify

fifty-second anniversary of the New York Sunday School Missionary Union was celebrated with appropriate and attractive ceremonies and exercises in the Northwest Reformed Dutch church, Twenty-third

Ones at Home," and the closing benediction.

ANNUAL MESTING—EVENING EXERCISES.

In the evening the Union held its fifty-second annual meeting, in the same edifice, which was crowded by a large, highly respectable and deeply interested audience, composed almost exclusively of adults, Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., president of the organization, in the chair.

The exercises were inaugurated by the singing of

Unitarians.

The capacious and beautiful Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, showed a very thin attendance last evening to listen to the sermon of Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, preliminary to the coming anniversary exercises of the New York and Hudson River Conference of Uni-tarians. Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Mr. Putnam, of

Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Puliman conducted the opening exercises, consisting of prayer.

The reverend clergyman took for his text Revelations xxl., 25:—"The gates of it shall not be shut at all." The gates referred to, he explained, were the gates of heaven; and then he proceeded to discuss the nature of heaven. Heaven has generally been considered some distinct local abode, where all the evils of life are banished and all the good of life is admitted. God is supposed to be enthroned in the centre, and the future state is pictured as the acme of the highest imaginable enjoyments as comprehended in this life through the medium of the senses. centre, and the future state is pictured as the acme of the highest imaginable enjoyments as comprehended in this life through the medium of the senses. Having such views of heaven many, strive to win admission in tha life to come within its elysian precincts. Greater intelligence of modern times shows that God is not athroned in any specific locality, but that he is a divine essence—the spirit of creation and the universe. Heaven is not a favored locality or a resigned soul, but a combination of these in a proper relation. It may be hereafter or here, in life or in death, or anywhere where the conditions are right. Its eternal essence of blessedness under all conditions must be the same. Heaven, in fact, is nothing more or less than the reconciliation of the soul with its divine allotment—the harmonization of the spiritual, real and ideal. Salvation is but the reconciliation of the human and divine harmonizes. Heaven may be regarded in three aspects—first, as an individual experience; second, as a social state; and third, as a realization in the far-away future. In all these conditions it must be viewed as the product of the will of God. In regard to the admissions to heaven being a local place. Historical fact and moral law, he urged, showed this error. Calvanism reduces it to a spectacular drama, representing the artificial folies and desires of men. It is abound to suppose that God has two systems of government—one for the elect and another for those who are not elected. The mere acceptance or a technical dogma, the getting on the knees, or in certain positions, or wearing certain robes, have no effect with God. The laws of nature rebuke the idea of the baptism of Christ's blood being the only pathway to heaven. No trick or device open the gates of heaven. In conclusion he discussed the local may be seen in long, dealing course, thresting their way to heaven, that opens the gates of heaven been dessed with the will of God, that constitutes the high and improved them, pass through the second of the subridge